## METHOD OF USING (H+/K+)ATPase INHIBITORS AS ANTIVIRAL AGENTS

## ABSTRACT

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A class of compounds which are  $(H^+/K^+)$ ATPase inhibitors can be used for the treatment of viral infections. Compounds of particular interest are defined by Formula III:

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$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{R}^{7} \\
\mathbb{R}^{7} \\
\mathbb{S}^{-} \\
\mathbb{C} \\
\mathbb{R}^{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{R}^{10} \\
\mathbb{R}^{21} \\
\mathbb{R}^{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{R}^{10} \\
\mathbb{R}^{21}
\end{array}$$

wherein D is N or CH; wherein  $\mathbb{R}^7$  is one or more radicals selected from hydrido, alkoxy, amino, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, alkyl, halo, haloalkyl, 15 carboxyl, alkanoyl, nitro, amino, alkylamino, amide, alkylamide, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl; wherein R<sup>9</sup> is one or more radicals selected from hydrido, alkoxy, amino, alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, haloalkyl, carboxyl, alkanoyl, 20 nitro, amine, alkylamine, dialkylamine, amide, alkylamide, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl; and wherein  $\mathbb{R}^{10}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^{11}$  are independently selected from hydrido and alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. 25